

HARRIS.
One-Price, Square-Dealing,
CLOTHIER,
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

That year by year the habits of People vary as do the Fashions? Time was when about the only chance a man had to get a Suit of Clothing without paying four prices would be to haggle for an hour, and finally a spirit of compromise or fatigue induce the contending parties to compromise.

Different here, and it is our proud honor to state we were the Pioneers in this system of ONE PRICE. We have gone ahead of any of our competitors, and mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES. True there are some of the "How Much Will You Give" class of clothiers—those relics of barbaric clothing days—but their days are numbered; and ere many moons have come and gone they will be laid away and have joined the silent majority.

But talking of changes. Doncherknow it is time to change your Overcoat? Has not this storm suggested to you the propriety of looking at those Overcoats, the merits of which we have been proclaiming all the season? Take a look at some of our Fur Trimmed Overcoats. They will make your mouth water. That one at \$22.50 is a Bird! We have sold stacks of them already this season, and have stacks left.

Then we have a Fur Collar Coat at \$15 that is a Gem. But all our Specialties are gems, and one of the first water is a coat, Otter Cuffs and Collar, English Beaver cloth, which we are selling cheaper than we did last year, notwithstanding the fact that fur and cloth have both advanced in price.

We have several things in Underwear that would attract the attention of a connoisseur. Goods that formerly went for \$8 and \$10 can now be had for about half that money. We have many of those effects in Silk, Lace and Stripes that you cannot find in any place in Helena except—"You Know Where."

Another thing that will attract you is our stock of Nobby Cardigans. Without a doubt we can show two styles where you can find one elsewhere, while we show some styles that you cannot find as Fine in Quality anywhere. We mean this and stand ready to prove it!

Children grow to be Boys, Boys pass on to Manhood, but they must all be remembered. No matter how transitory their condition, we have 'em all, in all grades. All the Ladies will tell you: "The only place to buy Boys' Clothing is at Harris" and they know you can depend upon it.

Many things we would like to mention were our space not so limited, but we must say a word about our Neckwear. In this specialty

WE ARE THE BOSS.
Pshaw, they can't hold a candle to us! Just look at our line and you will agree. The Styles are the latest. We are not accountable for the Patterns, because our opinion is that the more ridiculous a garment, or the louder the pattern, the more apt to be considered as the "Proper Thing" this year. From the abbreviated "Chippie" Box Coat to the horrid "Banana" patterns that adorn our Vest and Neckties, as they are Stylish, we must wear them.

DONCHERKNOW.
HARRIS
The One-Price Clothier
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF

The Montgomery Convention Declares Its Position in Unmistakable Language.

The Congress Demands the Same Treatment That Favored Manufacturers Receive.

The Leaven of Tariff Reform Working—A Declaration in Favor of the Remonetization of Silver.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The National Farmers' congress adjourned to-day and the delegates left this morning for New Orleans. The new officers are: R. F. Kall, of Alabama; vice-president, A. W. Smith, of Kansas; secretary, B. F. Clayton, of Iowa; treasurer, William Lawrence, of Ohio. Vice-presidents were elected from each state. The congress decided to hold the next meeting in Iowa, the day to be hereafter designated. A committee was appointed to report to the next meeting suggestions for a national flower. A resolution to remove the tax on tobacco, and one declaring the government does not need the money raised by internal revenue taxation, and that the congress favors the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and that taxes raised from whiskey and tobacco be relegated to the different states to relieve them of local taxation, was taken up and the adverse reports concurred in. A resolution was offered by Tabor, of Colorado, asking congress to select Chicago as the best point for the location of the world's fair in 1892. Kelly, of Kansas, offered an amendment, striking out Chicago and inserting St. Louis. Lost. The question coming up on locating the fair at Chicago was unanimously adopted favoring a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the Mississippi river and the building of a ship canal across Illinois, connecting the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, and recommending that the United States congress make a liberal appropriation therefor. Secretary Kall and Statistician Dodge, of the agriculture department, were unanimously elected honorary members.

The majority resolution on the tariff question adopted last night states substantially that while congress maintains the policy of a protective tariff, it demands that all farm products be as fully protected as the most favored of manufacturing industries; that while a tariff protects the importations of foreign carpets and other articles, we demand the duties on mutton sheep and wool of all kinds be so increased as to equally prohibit the importation of mutton sheep and wool of every kind which can, under protection be sufficiently produced at fairly remunerative prices to supply all American wants; that if protection to the extent of a tariff is denied we call upon the farmers of the United States to assert their power at the ballot box and otherwise to fight the wrong and injustice of discrimination against them. The resolutions will discriminate in favor of the nations which accept silver as a legal tender of money, as well as "gold" and against those which have demonetized silver.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

The Members at Chicago Preparing Their Report on Their Work.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A meeting was held to-day at the army headquarters by the Sioux commission, appointed by the president to treat with the Sioux Indians for the opening of their reservation, in order to prepare their final report. Referring to the charges of unnecessary delay in the opening of the Sioux reservation which of late has been frequent, Maj. Roberts, aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook, said the delay was entirely unavoidable, and due to the decision of the president that, owing to the contradictory phraseology of the two acts of congress passed at the last session, it would be necessary for congress to act on the report of the Sioux commission before the land could be opened to settlement. Gen. Crook in answering the charge that the delay in opening the reservation was due to the fact that the promise which he had made to the Indians to induce them to cede their territory had not been fulfilled, he said: "I may say that neither I nor any member of the commission made any promise such as a redress of grievances and the like that we were not amply able to carry out, and which will not be carried out to the letter. There were some small grievances which we could not from their nature pledge ourselves personally or officially to have redressed, but upon our promise to represent them in as favorable a light as possible at Washington, the chiefs expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied." The commission will continue in session for several days, engaged in drawing up its report, but it will not be made public until after it has passed through the usual departmental routine, which will occupy from one to two weeks.

AIRY, FAIRY LILLIAN.

The Comic Opera Star Said to Have Gone With a Club Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Lillian Russell, the well known comic opera artist, who came here with the Aronson Brigand company left tonight for New York yesterday without notice to the manager, and many rumors are afloat. C. E. Leonard, Lillian's father, says she did not elope. She had a severe cold and followed her physician's advice in deciding not to appear on the stage. He went with her to the train. It is rumored in theatrical circles, however, that she has gone to New York to meet W. C. Sanford, a young club man with a \$200,000 yearly income.

New York, Nov. 16.—Lillian Russell arrived from Chicago to-night. She denies that she eloped with Sanford, and says she merely laid off for a few days to rest before her Philadelphia engagement.

LOST ANOTHER MEMBER.

Kansas City Withdraws From the American Base Ball Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Considerable anxiety was felt to-day before the meeting of the American Base Ball association whether or not Kansas City and Baltimore would return to the convention, which they left yesterday. Both, however, appeared, but Kansas City withdrew from the meeting ten minutes later and was admitted to membership in the Western Association. After the withdrawal of Kansas City, Phelps, of the Louisville club, was elected president. After the adjournment Congressman O'Neill, of the St. Louis club, made a statement to the press. He said the association under Phelps, proposed to have honest ball. He declared that the last season the Brooklyn club resorted to dishonorable methods to secure the pennant, and had that club remained in the association charges would have been preferred against some of its players. He said that when the Brooklyn club completed its series in Cincinnati, A. J. Bushong, one of its players, called on Jack Milligan, the catcher of St. Louis, and made a proposition to give him half his share in the money to be gained at the games in the world championship provided he gave the same division if St. Louis played for the championship. Chris Von der Ahe presented the following telegram which he said he saw accidentally one night before it was delivered:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Milligan, catcher, St. Louis, Mo.—Club hope you will answer the telegram I sent you, which was that I will give you check for \$25,000 for your share in our agreement. It will be a permanent favor to me if you will, and besides it will be a sure thing for you, and give me a chance to make a little. Don't leave your chance as you did with Tucker. Reply instantly at my expense.

A. J. Bushong, subsequently said: "I have no reply to make to any statement made by the St. Louis club on its alleged legal representative. The press and public will readily recognize and appreciate the animus which prompts any statement made by the ex champion club of the American association against the Brooklyn club."

The League Convention.

The league convention adjourned at 3 p. m. to reconvene Jan. 28. The entire session was taken up with a discussion of the Brotherhood question. John Rogers, referring to the intention of the players to vote the reserve rule, offered a resolution that the league will aid each of the clubs' members in the enforcement of contract rights to the services of reserved players for the season of 1890. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a committee appointed, consisting of Rogers, of Philadelphia, Byrne, of Brooklyn, and Day, of New York, to carry out the best method of enforcement of contract rights. Spalding, of Chicago, presented a resolution that no league club shall from this date enter into, negotiate or contract with players under the league management, or enter into negotiations with any club for the transfer of any of its players until Feb. 1, 1891; that a committee of three be appointed, to be known as the negotiations committee, to which shall be referred all applications from players desiring positions on league teams, as well as applications from club members to a question as to what the policy of the league would be toward the revolting players. Spalding said no one could speak definitely, but his idea was if he proceeded to carry their scheme into operation, the league clubs would make every possible effort to enjoin the players from playing in any other organization. The league has the opinion of prominent lawyers that such an injunction will hold, and they are not obtainable, there will be nothing else for the league to do but to expel the players who enter into the "conspiracy," which, Spalding said, will practically mean their retirement from professional base ball, should their scheme prove successful. Mr. Spalding very much doubts that the players will succeed in effecting an organization, and, in any event, does not think a majority of the players will go into it.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The St. Louis base ball club was up on arms to-day when they heard of the desertion of Brooklyn and Cincinnati. To-night a son of President Von der Ahe, at the suggestion of several friends, sent his father a telegram to New York, urging him to form a coalition between the clubs that were left of the American association and the brotherhood.

BELIEVED TO BE MURDERED.

A Denver Detective Whose Disappearance is Causing His Friends Anxiety.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—The detective force of this city and especially Thiel's agency, is preoccupied concerning the mysterious disappearance of a detective who was sent to Dotsero, in the western part of the state, to investigate the burning of two bridges on the Rio Grande road. The detective went under the alias of Martin Casey. About Oct. 10 he went on a hunt with three men named Belden, Beach and Barry. During the hunt the party became separated and Barry and Casey went off together. After a few hours Barry returned to camp and said Casey got tired and started back ahead of him. Casey has never been heard of since. Searching parties have scoured the country without success. The theory is that Casey's identity as a detective was disclosed in some way and he was lured away and murdered. The correct name of the detective will not be given by his brother officers. He has a wife and children and is possessed of considerable property and has about \$1,000 in the bank here. He was accounted one of the best detectives in the country.

Refuges in the South.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., Nov. 15.—Louis Harthall, of Vicksburg, came here to-day from Tompkins Bend, and reports that at about 1 o'clock this morning the Alstia store was shot into about fifty or more times and placarded "No Jews after the first of January. A Delhi warning of fire and lead will make you leave." Bernard & Bloch's store in Goodrich Landing was also shot into about twenty times. There were fifty-five empty cartridge shells found on the levee this morning in front of the store.

THE PRESIDENT'S HURRY.

Democratic Senators Will Not Tamely Submit to the Theft of Montana.

Federal Offices in the New States Not to be Filled Until Senators are Elected.

Mr. Carter's Endorsement of Knowles' Candidacy—Abuses in the Survey of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—[Special.]—Democratic senators are threatening to make trouble about the proclamation admitting Montana as a state. The proclamation was prepared in the most hurried manner, and was issued almost at a moment's notice, with a manifestation of anxiety which was at first incomprehensible, but which is now made apparent from the admissions indirectly made in administration circles. It is now asserted that this action of the president makes the Montana legislature solidly republican, and thus practically reverses the will of the people as expressed at the election.

The contest has been, as every one knows, over the tunnel precinct returns from Silver Bow county, which were thrown out by the republican canvassers on no other apparent ground than the fact that the members elected by the vote of this county would give the democrats a majority in the legislature and enable them to elect two United States senators. The matter was before the territorial court, where it properly belonged. That court, it was believed, would sustain the action it had already taken in the matter by ordering the votes to be counted as cast.

Prince Russell represented to his father and Attorney-General Miller that unless something was done to head off this possible action of the legal authorities of the territory, two senators would be lost. Accordingly a proclamation was signed by the president just in time to prevent the territorial court from placing a final stigma on the attempted Silver Bow returning board fraud.

This action of the president remits the question to the adjudication of the republican state judges, who derive their titles from the same action, and who are liable to impeachment by the legislature which they will thus be called upon to create, for their action will virtually decide whether that body shall be democratic or republican. But if senators claiming admission to the United States senate should present themselves, bearing certificates so obtained, it is the declared purpose of the democratic minority to have a thorough investigation of the whole circumstances attending the Montana election and the disgraceful interference of the president and his son in connection therewith.

Federal Appointments in Montana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—[Special.]—The important offices in North Dakota, Montana and Washington will not be filled until the senators are elected and join their recommendations to that of the congressmen. Representatives from these states have been informed by the president that he had decided upon this course. Carter in presenting the name of Hiram Knowles for United States district judge, told Attorney-General Miller it was not at all likely there would be any opposition, and, moreover, the senators from Montana would not doubt be chosen from men who endorsed Judge Knowles for the position.

Mr. Carter says he believes a law should be passed abolishing the office of Surveyor-General. He claims that in many instances abuses have grown up under the system, and frauds in surveying have been perpetrated which would not otherwise have occurred had the government made a contract for the survey direct with the surveyors. It is probable Carter will introduce a bill favoring such a proposition.

DENVER THIEVES FOILED.

A Job to Rob an Express Company Frustrated by the Police.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—A robbery of considerable proportions has just been frustrated by the police. The works of the Colorado Smelting and Refining company are located about five miles east of the city. It has been the custom of the First National Bank to send by express to Argo about \$5,000 each Monday morning via the Union Pacific Express company. Bill Moore, in charge of the switches at Argo, knew this fact. He informed C. H. Moore and other confederates, and they arranged to rob the agent. Not only did they expect to capture the pay roll, but gold bricks to the value of at least \$20,000. Union Pacific detectives, who are directly connected with the Pinkertons, frustrated the job and it is now, Bill Moore, C. H. Moore, William Coleman and Dan Crowley are behind the bars. C. H. Moore claims to have been connected with the James boys, also the bank robbery at Marysville, Mo., and the Sturtevant, Mo., a few years ago, and had also a scheme to rob several banks in Iowa.

The Spotted Fever Scourge.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—There is great excitement in Webster county over the appearance of the terrible spotted fever scourge that raged in that county last winter. A number of new cases are reported from villages surrounding Dixon, all being the same disease in its most malignant form. Everything possible is being done to prevent its spread and to keep the terrified people from deserting their homes, as they did last year.

Another Wire Trust.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the principal firms engaged in the wire trade, barbed and smooth, in this city yesterday, a trust under the head of the Federal Steel company was formed with a capital of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Those in it say the object is not to increase the price, but to reduce the cost of production.

SCHOFIELD ON DESERTIONS.

Better Treatment of Recruits and More Liberality in Discharges Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Gen. Schofield pays special attention to the desertion question. After speaking of the causes leading to desertion, such as the roving disposition of many men who enlist, and the irksomeness of routine military duties, he says: A sufficient remedy may perhaps be found in the case of all worthy men who find, after a few months' trial, they have mistaken their calling, by a more liberal exercise of the power to discharge soldiers from their duties upon their own application. Great care in recruiting to prevent the enlistment of bad characters may be found a practicable means having these ends in view. Also greater care in the treatment of recruits by officers and non-commissioned officers. The records of desertion from the different organizations leave no room for doubt of the fact that the character of the commanding officer has much to do with the extent of this evil. In all such cases the captain should be promptly removed from the command which he seriously neglects. After all possible has been done to remove reasonable excuses for desertion, it still remains true that the means now provided for the arrest and punishment of deserters are wholly inadequate. Only one in five are ever captured. This is not sufficient, to deter men from committing desertions. The remedy is to authorize civil officers to arrest deserters and increase the reward so to compensate them for their service. Schofield recommends that the present five regiments of artillery be organized into seven. The organization to remain the same except that there be but one first lieutenant in the battery. He also recommends that the enlisted strength of the army be increased to 30,000 which would supply the force necessary for the proposed organization of the artillery and infantry, as well as giving more margin for recruits under instruction.

He recommends three battalion organizations for infantry regiments; suggests that hereafter promotions from the grade of second lieutenant to that of colonel in the cases of all officers who are not now above the lowest grade should be made according to the seniority of the commission in the grade of service to which the officer belongs, and not, as now, in part of regiments. He further suggests that hereafter officers be commissioned in the arm of the service to which they belong, and not in particular regiments, so they may be assigned to regiments and transferred from one to another, as the interests of the service may require. He recommends the pay of non-commissioned officers in the infantry, cavalry and artillery be made the same as that now established for like grades in the engineers.

Referring to the work of the board of ordnance and fortification, he says: The plans of the engineer department will provide all the land defenses necessary for the security of the great maritime points of the country. In a very few cases the land defenses will need to be supplemented by floating batteries or powerful harbor defense vessels, because the necessary foundations for guns do not exist on the solid ground. Submarine mines and movable defenses will also play an important though secondary part in the general plans for defense. Provision should be made for the necessary garrisons at the principal seaports. The war garrisons of our sea coast defenses would be about 85,000 artillerymen and 1,335 guns of modern construction.

The Country's Militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Capt. Taylor, who has been in charge of the appropriation for the purpose of providing arms, etc., and camp equipment for national militia, in his annual report makes a plea for an increase in the appropriation. It was \$300,000 in 1890, and has only been doubled once since for providing for the needs of nearly ten times as many people as then. Capt. Taylor recommends that it be increased to \$1,500,000. He also recommends that after Jan. 1, 1890, no issues of stores be made to any state which has not rendered returns.

To Test the Torpedo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Tracy yesterday appointed a board of officers to supervise the test of a controllable automatic torpedo. Under the terms proposed by Secretary Whitney last winter, the torpedo is contained in a device driven through the water by a carbonic acid gas engine. Its movements are controlled by electricity from the ship from which it started. The torpedo is to be exploded by electricity.

THE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

The Location of the Boston & Montana Smelter Finally Decided.

GREAT FALLS, Nov. 15.—[Special.]—Tonight the important documents which determine the location here of the Boston & Montana smelter and refinery were formally signed at the office of the townspeople company. The parties to the agreement are Messrs. Bigelow, Lewisohn, Snow and Parsons, representing the Boston & Montana company, and Paris Gibson, the Great Falls Water Power & Townsite company, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. The agreement covers all matters connected with the sale and water power improvements, and includes the construction of an immense dam at the Black Eagle falls, which is to be completed by September, 1890. The Boston and Montana company on their part agree to erect here both a copper smelter and refinery, each of which will be of great capacity. It is estimated that the enterprise involves an expenditure of \$1,500,000.

The Boston and Montana party may proceed to Battle to-morrow. They have devoted much time to inspecting the coal fields, the water power and the site for the smelter and refinery, and are well pleased with the liberal arrangements which they have effected. It is expected that the new enterprise will retain in Montana millions of dollars which might otherwise be expended for refining Montana copper in the east.

She Sued the Rector.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Annie Besant, who was a candidate for membership in the London school board, brought action for libel against Rev. Hoskyns, rector of a church in Stepney, who, plaintiff alleges, at the time of the election issued a circular in which he asserted she regarded chastity as a crime and unbridled sensuality a virtue. The case was tried to-day. The judge summed up strongly against the plaintiff. The jury disagreed.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

Did Congress Make a Mistake When it Framed the Act Admitting Montana?

A Point Raised by a Northern Pacific Attorney in the Bis-marck Land Office.

The Rights of Every Pre-Emptor in the Four New States Involved in the Matter.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 15.—A point was informally raised to-day by F. M. Dudley, of the legal department of the Northern Pacific railway, in the United States land office, that the pre-emption law has been repealed by the act of congress providing for the admission of the new states. It looks as if it was intended to repeal the eighth section of the act of 1841 as to the donation of 500,000 acres of public land to the new states for public improvements, but the text includes not only the repeal of that section, but the whole law. The land department has not had its attention called to it yet, but it is certain that the commissioner will be called upon for an opinion, and if this opinion is adverse the question will be carried into the courts. The appeal referred to also decided a very large number of cases where the Northern Pacific Railway company is a party. If the law is repealed all the pre-emption filings where final proof has not been made, are defeated. This necessarily involves the right of every pre-emptor who has not proved up in the four states.

A REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The People Reported to be Striving to Form a Republic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A private cablegram received this evening dated Rio Janeiro, says: "A revolution has broken out here. The Brazilian armies are in control and the ministry has resigned. The revolution is for the purpose of forming a republic."

Messrs. Hard and Rand have received the following from Rio Janeiro: "A revolution has broken out here. The Brazilian armies are in control and the ministry has resigned. The minister was shot who led the attempt to establish a republic." Dispatches were also received by Arbuckle Bros. and Joseph J. O'Donoghue & Sons. These dispatches were received just after the coffee exchanges closed for the day. The reports came like a clap of thunder to the coffee dealers throughout the city, who were made acquainted with them to-night, and are likely to cause serious trouble on the exchange if confirmed. While dealers generally speak in a hopeful strain, they exhibited signs of uneasiness. William H. Crossman, of Crossman Bros., who had received no dispatch but had correspondence from Brazil at a very recent date, which gave no hint of even anticipated trouble in that country said: "If the report is true, coffee is liable to advance to an unheard of figure and when quiet is again restored in Brazil enormous shipments are likely to cause a panic. The blocking of Brazilian ports attending a revolution in the country will result in the cutting off of more than three-fourths of the entire India rubber supply of this country."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Brazilian minister said this evening he had received no information from his government in regard to the reported revolution in Brazil, but he had from a third party intelligence of the same purport as that contained in the cable message to New York. The minister's aid since he left Brazil on July 6 had heard considerable about the great strength of the republican party in Brazil, but in his opinion its strength was overrated in that country. He didn't think it at all probable the situation had taken the turn indicated by the cablegram. There might have been some ministerial trouble which had given rise to reports of a revolution.

A correspondent called on the minister again at midnight, with the report that the Brazilian minister of marine had been killed in the revolt. The minister refused to believe it. He said the republican party, to which revolt is ascribed, could not have grown so large as to bring about a revolution. At the last election not a single member of that party was chosen in the first ballot, and on the second only two or three were elected from a single province. That election was entirely free and open. The revolution, he said, could not have occurred in so free a country as Brazil without some premonitions. There is nothing in the last papers received which give any intimation of what is reported to have occurred and there is no reason why the revolution should have taken place. Brazil is a free country and there is a perfect guarantee of the rights of everybody in their persons and property. A revolution against a government as free as Brazil seems so absurd that the minister cannot believe it. Minister La Da Rio, the minister reported killed, is well known in the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Dispatches from Rio Janeiro concerning the revolutionary outbreak assert the movement in favor of a republican form of government has recently been strongly fomented and is the sole cause of the uprising. Up to the present hour, however, there is little information of a tangible character. Later dispatches from Rio Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports of a revolution. The revolutionists aim at the overthrow of the government and the proclaiming of a republic. The army supports the movement.

A provisional government has been established. Among the dispatches received, but not yet officially confirmed, is one stating that Baron Loda Rio, minister of marine, has been killed.

The Traitorous Mormons.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 15.—In continuance of the investigation into the oaths administered in Mormon ceremonies hostile to the United States, to-day Levi Axtell swore the penalty for divulging the secrets was death. It is understood that the setting up of the kingdom of God on the ruins of the United States meant that the Mormon church was to rule.

Their Mother Was Absent.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 15.—Two children of Robt. Hennessy, in the absence of their mother to-day, were playing with matches and set fire to themselves. Both were burned to death.